

The North Carolina Republican.

WM. V. TURNER, POLITICAL EDITOR.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the friends and readers of THE REPUBLICAN that I have associated with me, as political Editor, W. V. TURNER, who will inform our friends weekly of passing political events.

Business of importance will make it necessary for me to be absent from the city a greater portion of my time, and during such absence Hon. STEWART ELLISON will have supervision of the business department. Respectfully,

JAS. H. HARRIS.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

Now the question as to which of the two great parties in this country is to control the affairs of the Nation for the next four years has been decided in favor of the Republican party, by the election of Mr. Garfield to the Presidency, and the choosing of a Congress in harmony with his administration, the questions naturally suggest themselves to the minds of the thinking negroes of the country: Are we to be recognized in the distribution of the immense patronage of the government in proportion to our voting strength, and our unswerving devotion to the party represented by the incoming administration? or, are we to be used in the future as in the past, for the promotion of the interests of white men alone?

These questions strike the North Carolina negro with peculiar force, more especially here in Raleigh. Here the government has erected and elegantly furnished a splendid structure in which to transact the public business. In it, if we except the office of Internal Revenue, we fail to find a single negro employed by the government in any capacity other than that of menials. Why is it that Gov. Holden has no colored clerks under him in the post office? It cannot be said that there are none competent in this city to fill such positions. Is it because a colored clerk in the post office would be more distasteful to the white citizens of Raleigh than they are to white citizens of other cities where colored men are employed? or, is it because Gov. Holden is inclined to pander to a perverted taste of caste entertained by the white citizens of Raleigh? The Governor professes to be a member of the Republican party—a party that knows no man by the color of his skin, but recognizes every man according to his merits and capacity—a party whose great head, President elect Garfield said, in speaking of the negro—"No traitor to his country, during the dark days of the rebellion, was ever found wearing a black skin"—a party whose shibboleth in all its battles has been "freedom and equality." Equal and exact justice to all without regard to race, color or previous condition!

We submit the question, is the Governor, by the exclusion of colored men from his department, carrying out the grand cardinal principles of the party to which he belongs? We think not, and it is our intention, by duly accredited representatives of our race, to lay this particular grievance before Mr. Garfield's administration, at Washington, after the 4th of March next.

W. L. Marcy said, that "to the victors belong the spoils"—and Calhoun, in speaking of the Democratic party, said that it was held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder." The negroes, in unbroken ranks, have marched with the Republican party in all its battles for power and victory in this country, but it cannot be said of them that they were held together by the spoils of office; or, in the words quoted from Calhoun, "the cohesive power of public plunder."

The negro has been true to the Republican party because its principles are just, and they now demand that only those white men shall hold positions under the incoming Republican administration who will carry out the principles of the party by the full and just recognition of their

race by the appointment of some of their representative men to positions worthy of their culture, intellectual attainments, and moral character.

We have no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish, but demand that justice shall be done our race, though the heavens fall!

RESULT OF THE CANVASS.

The canvass in this State has not resulted as we had hoped and expected. All things considered, however, the Republicans of North Carolina have done well; but, under proper management, they would have done better.

The mistake, in our opinion, that lost the State to the Republicans, and saved the Democracy from a humiliating defeat, lies with the managers of the canvass, in an almost entire failure to recognize the importance of an energetic and thorough canvass of the Eastern counties by colored men. There are colored men in this State of first rate ability in every respect, and had the Republican State Committee employed a half dozen or more of them as canvassers in the heavy colored counties of the East, the result would have been different from what it is, and instead of rejoicing over a partial victory in the election of Garfield and Arthur by the votes of other States, the Republicans of North Carolina would have been singing loud hosannas of thankfulness and joy over the redemption of their State from Democratic misrule.

We are justified in the position we take by the result in the West. There the entire energies of the Committee were put forth: the whites of that section revolted from the ranks of the Democratic party by thousands: the voice of Hon. Jas. H. Harris rung out like the blast from a bugle in the mountains of the West rallying the colored voters of that section as they had never been rallied before, and behold the result! Sweeping Republican gains in nearly all of the counties of the West, the stronghold of Democracy. How is it in the East, where the great bulk of the Republican vote lies? Ignored by the Committee; left open to inducements from local democratic politicians; disheartened by neglect, the colored voters were easily led to a condition of indifference as to results, and in that section where the Republicans should have polled overwhelming majorities and made large gains, some of the heavy counties have been carried by the Democrats, and in nearly all of them there are reported Democratic gains!

Will the managers of the Republican party in this State profit in the future by the lesson taught them by the result of the election just past, or will they continue to take it for granted that there is no necessity to encourage the 90,000 colored voters of the State, hoping to carry the State for the Republican party by the votes of disaffected Democrats? We shall see. And from our position, as a journalist, it is our purpose, from time to time, to point out any mistreatment of the negro, let such mistreatment come from the hands of so-called Republican friends, or open Democratic foes.

THE GREAT TRUST RENEWED.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Once more the country speaks in tones of thunder, as it spoke in 1872. Every Northern State, except New Jersey, has declared itself for Garfield and Arthur, giving them 222 of the 369 votes of the Electoral College, and an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. Hancock receives but 147 Electoral votes.

News from everywhere shows a heavy gain over the vote of 1876. The magnitude of the victory in New York State surpasses all expectations. Maine redeems herself with a Republican majority of 5,000. Connecticut gives Garfield 4,200 majority. Massachusetts gives more than 50,000 Republican majority. Pennsylvania rolls up her 45,000 for Garfield. Ohio increases to 40,000. Indiana fulfills the promise of her October election by giving a Republican majority of 7,000. News of increased Republican majorities comes from the West. Even in Kentucky there have been large gains. Nevada has spoken for Garfield.

The next House of Representatives will have a majority of Republicans, as already the following have been elected:—Whole number 293; Republicans, 158; Democrats, 130; Greenbackers, 5.

We are happy to see the change, and believe the good days of yore are coming back again.

The next Senate of the United States will be one Republican majority. So the Nation is redeemed, and "the principles for which Lee, Jackson and others died" shall never triumph upon America's soil.

APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS.

Now that the election has passed, and the time for sober reflection upon our future status in this country in our opinion is at hand, we submit the following "Appeal to the Colored Voters" from *Rumor*, a colored weekly published in New York City by George Parker, Esq. We trust that our readers will carefully peruse, thoroughly digest and reflectively consider this very excellent article:

We appeal to the colored voters to remember that we are American citizens, and, at the same time, but a small portion of the vast multitude that goes to make up the population of these United States. We beg them to remember that the rancor and bitterness, born of slavery and caste, has hardly had reasonable time to bury itself and its hydra head out of sight, as does the ostrich at the sight of the enemy. We beg them to remember that we, the colored people of this great country, can gain nothing by seeking to keep alive the embers of the past, and that if we cannot forgive all the piteous nightmares of the slavery days, can we not at least affect, for policy's sake, a seeming forgetfulness of the same. We must not lose sight of the fact that we cannot much longer expect to be the wedge that will keep apart the Solid South and Solid North. The Southerner, though he be mulish and obstinate, reckless and desperate, is no fool. Many of the prominent leaders in the Southern States see the folly and uselessness of seeking to regain their losses at the hands of the Northern people. They begin to realize that the past is irrevocable, and cannot and must not be avenged. When this idea becomes thoroughly impressed on the Southern mind, nothing will or can keep apart the people who are all of one blood, one race, one kin, and at the near prospect of this achievement it is well to consider where we will be found at that time, and whether, (we having sought to fan these embers of discord and distraction into life), will not be crushed by the indifference or positive disgust of the re-united Caucasian family of Americans.

At the outbreak of the war, the cry was, 'this is a white man's government,' and illustrated later by Gen. Hancock's remarkable utterance, 'We are opposed to nigger domination.' Let us remember that it was this idea, this cry that made the Hayes policy a fact. That it was this idea that actuated the government and the party in Congress when they surrendered State after State in the South, and permitted the red-shirted Democracy, marshalled by the present Senators from South Carolina to ride into power rough shod, without regard to right or wrong, and a total lack of principle or respect for the expressed will of the people. If the Northern people could make such a surrender to the South at a time when that element was bitter and uncompromising as ever, what may be expected, when these wounds are healed, these grievances are settled, and these differences swept away.

It is therefore necessary and urgent that we should look beyond this, the present time, and prepare for a change in sentiment, of a new tone of thought, and to meet this sectional issues will go away, and our complaints with them. And we must not grieve for or seek to revive them, if we desire to affiliate ourselves with this onward movement. This period must come, and come shortly, for the exigencies of this great country will permit of no such division of business and social interests as prevail at present. It may be harsh and bitter for us to swallow and forget the bitterness of soul we have experienced in the 'house of bondage,' but we can console ourselves with the fact that, as American citizens, we are indissolubly bound to and involved in all the great interests and projects of this country, that her glory is our glory, and her triumphs, ours also.

For a moment we would revert to the charges of veniality, so flippantly bandied about, concerning us. We do not believe that black men are more corrupt than the whites, we do not believe that they are more trustworthy than the whites; but we do know we are human, and humanity is weak, and at all times liable to err. We therefore caution our people not to be led astray by spurious arguments or monetary considerations of a contemptibly small order. It is at any time a serious mistake for a citizen to sell his birthright, and it is doubly so for our people, who have so much at stake. Let it not be said of us, as the opposition has of entire States, that they rate at so much per head. This is not in conformity with our system of government, and is a grave evil that must be soon met. Again we emphasize our appeal for moderation and toleration. For broad and sincere regard for the nation's welfare, wherein we are all concerned, we beg of you to leave the past and its gloomy thoughts, for its horrors have disappeared in a gorgeous sunset. Let us turn about and greet the rising sun.

DESIRING to give the readers of THE REPUBLICAN the latest and most reliable returns from the election last week, and what we received during the week being far from indicative of results, we deferred publication until it was too late to supply our patrons with anything definite and conclusive of the result in this State election week, we therefore concluded not to issue until our regular day this week, when we could give our readers all the news relative to the great election of 1880. How well we have accomplished the task we leave our readers to judge.

STATE ELECTION.

Below we give the vote for President and Governor in 1876, with such returns for 1880 as have been received:—

COUNTIES.	President, 1876.		President, 1880.		Governor, 1876.		Governor, 1880.	
	R. B. Hayes.	S. J. Tilden.	J. A. Garfield.	W. S. Hancock.	Thos. Settle.	Z. B. Vance.	R. F. Buxton.	T. J. Jarvis.
Alamance,	1,446	1,891	1,247	1,463	1,183	1,350	1,277	1,447
Alexander,	314	846	.....	.....	352	808	374	792
Alleghany,	150	527	179	612	134	513	179	612
Anson,	1,317	1,599	.....	.....	1,307	1,583	995	1,632
Ashe,	822	1,077	.....	.....	875	1,067	.....	.....
Beaufort,	1,545	1,723	.....	.....	1,551	1,680	1,740	1,717
Bertie,	1,655	1,126	450	.....	1,660	1,120	450	.....
Bladen,	1,390	1,397	.....	.....	1,390	1,395	.....	.....
Brunswick,	1,044	1,002	.....	.....	1,040	1,006	896	702
Buncombe,	1,186	1,291	.....	.....	1,185	1,295	.....	.....
Burke,	578	1,215	.....	.....	626	1,199	816	1,074
Cabarrus,	927	1,641	.....	.....	924	1,629	1,057	1,465
Caldwell,	286	1,193	.....	.....	289	1,172	419	971
Camden,	556	683	.....	.....	553	678	.....	.....
Carteret,	710	1,150	.....	.....	708	1,147	.....	.....
Caswell,	1,632	1,493	.....	.....	1,628	1,462	1,730	1,446
Catawba,	448	1,874	624	1,883	448	1,869	619	1,867
Chatham,	1,870	2,141	.....	.....	1,902	2,079	1,887	2,159
Cherokee and Graham,	532	680	.....	.....	557	666	643	748
Chowan,	806	629	.....	.....	805	629	.....	.....
Clay,	184	815	.....	.....	180	812	185	866
Cleveland,	483	1,769	525	1,736	526	1,755	554	1,691
Colunbus,	770	1,431	.....	.....	767	1,435	922	1,577
Craven,	2,727	1,289	.....	.....	2,867	1,286	2,816	1,122
Cumberland,	2,123	2,230	.....	.....	2,132	2,179	.....	.....
Currituck,	398	992	.....	.....	391	974	.....	.....
Dare,	237	305	.....	.....	246	305	.....	.....
Davidson,	1,172	1,782	.....	.....	1,188	1,714	1,887	1,745
Davidson,	702	1,086	.....	.....	704	1,081	.....	.....
Duplin,	1,353	2,195	1,228	2,015	1,344	2,184	1,214	1,963
Edgecombe,	3,841	1,652	3,468	1,726	3,849	1,651	3,470	1,723
Forsyth,	1,529	1,495	.....	.....	1,540	1,454	1,736	1,765
Franklin,	1,920	1,873	2,032	2,032	1,916	1,865	1,998	2,034
Gaston,	845	1,250	msj 30	.....	844	1,235	msj 30	.....
Gates,	511	909	.....	.....	499	946	.....	.....
Granville,	2,094	2,047	3,178	2,822	2,411	2,134	3,142	2,831
Greene,	1,067	896	943	880	1,073	855	950	862
Guilford,	1,968	2,334	2,233	2,280	1,977	2,264	1,248	2,251
Halifax,	3,226	1,683	.....	.....	3,208	1,681	2,426	1,770
Harnett,	736	1,070	.....	.....	749	1,050	724	995
Haywood,	427	1,010	.....	.....	439	960	440	959
Henderson,	755	784	.....	.....	775	710	843	646
Hertford,	1,081	1,021	.....	.....	1,092	1,008	.....	.....
Hyde,	656	895	.....	.....	665	938	.....	.....
Irwell,	1,242	2,195	.....	.....	1,239	2,359	1,603	2,346
Jackson,	265	657	.....	.....	288	628	.....	.....
Johnson,	1,682	2,174	.....	.....	1,751	2,050	1,707	2,063
Jones,	801	567	.....	.....	802	599	796	675
Lenoir,	1,506	1,247	.....	.....	1,494	1,217	1,370	1,088
Lincoln,	637	1,130	.....	.....	643	1,125	.....	.....
Macon,	282	770	.....	.....	295	747	.....	.....
Madison,	812	895	.....	.....	812	856	1,089	937
Martin,	1,150	1,334	.....	.....	1,149	1,316	1,286	1,364
McDowell,	543	963	.....	.....	542	950	555	771
Mecklenburg,	2,649	3,417	.....	.....	2,588	3,428	.....	.....
Mitchell,	558	747	987	514	733	559	963	497
Montgomery,	751	648	.....	.....	759	634	898	695
Moore,	1,203	1,365	.....	.....	1,202	1,347	1,397	1,452
Nash,	1,842	1,716	.....	.....	1,852	1,686	1,367	1,556
New Hanover,	2,931	1,634	2,200	1,439	2,988	1,622	2,349	1,359
Northampton,	2,191	1,424	.....	.....	2,176	1,422	2,041	1,215
Onslow,	1,317	1,317	.....	.....	1,347	1,308	536	1,605
Orange,	1,668	2,428	1,902	2,537	1,676	2,410	1,914	2,225
Pamlico,	513	745	.....	.....	516	742	.....	.....
Pasquotank,	1,224	849	.....	.....	1,220	847	.....	.....
Pender,	1,252	1,172	.....	.....	1,252	1,166	1,246	998
Perquimans,	1,020	832	.....	.....	1,016	824	.....	.....
Person,	989	1,211	.....	.....	991	1,191	.....	.....
Pitt,	1,895	2,136	.....	.....	1,894	2,125	.....	.....
Polk,	342	408	.....	.....	341	416	.....	.....
Randolph,	1,570	1,775	.....	.....	1,569	1,699	1,834	1,976
Richmond,	1,456	1,350	.....	.....	1,486	1,343	1,739	1,340
Robeson,	1,739	2,117	.....	.....	1,755	2,096	.....	.....
Rockingham,	1,498	2,155	.....	.....	1,521	2,100	1,509	2,361
Rowan,	1,226	2,189	.....	.....	1,250	2,163	1,359	1,979
Rutherford,	1,110	1,278	.....	.....	1,143	1,231	1,218	1,204
Sampson,	1,667	2,100	.....	.....	1,669	2,071	.....	.....
Stanly,	427	907	.....	.....	472	964	606	873
Stokes,	980	1,222	.....	.....	916	1,129	966	1,181
Surry,	1,012	1,452	.....	.....	1,012	1,286	957	1,370
Swain,	42	410	.....	.....	56	370	.....	.....
Transylvania,	236	459	.....	.....	239	437	.....	.....
Tyrrell,	256	549	.....	.....	251	546	.....	.....
Union,	724	1,556	824	1,516	735	1,534	889	1,481
Wake,	4,441	4,315	4,622	4,359	4,467	4,192	4,644	4,280
Warren,	2,499	1,320	.....	.....	2,465	1,315	2,690	1,354
Washington,	1,005	692	.....	.....	1,005	676	950	621
Watauga,	282	712	.....	.....	301	676	552	672
Wayne,	2,188	2,284	.....	.....	2,205	2,248	.....	.....
Wilkes,	1,505	1,384	.....	.....	1,499	1,284	1,543	1,460
Wilson,	1,162	1,771	.....	.....	1,159	1,774	.....	.....
Yadkin,	1,066	905	msj 225	.....	1,112	849	msj 225	.....
Yancey,	335	746	.....	.....	349	742	.....	.....
Total,	108,419	125,427	.....	.....	110,080	123,198	.....	.....

ELECTORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

The electoral college consists of 369 members, and the smallest number by which a candidate's election to the Presidency can be secured is 185, or a majority of the whole number. Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and therefore the number of each State's electors exceeds the number of its Representatives in the House by two.

We give the following table, showing how the two candidates for the Presidency have divided the electoral college, and the vote of each State:—

Garfield
